

CAUCUS MAY DRIVE CURRENCY BILL IN

Friends of Administration
Alarmed at Vanderlip Plan's
Popularity in Senate.

INCONSISTENT, SAYS GLASS

White House Issues a Statement
After a Conference
With Senators.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—It was apparent today that the Administration is alarmed over the effect of the Vanderlip banking and currency reform proposal on the Glass-Owen bill.

President Wilson took a pronounced stand against the Vanderlip central bank plan.

A statement was issued at the White House committing the President anew to the chief features of the Glass-Owen measure.

On the other hand at least two Democrats on the Senate Banking and Currency Committee are standing firm for a bill drafted on the lines of the Vanderlip proposal to be substituted for the Administration bill. These two Senators, chairman of New York and Hitchcock of Nebraska, standing with the Republicans on the committee will be able to control that body and bring out a bill with a government controlled central bank as the chief feature.

Senator Reed of Missouri, who has been a leading shoulder to shoulder with the Vanderlip plan, and Hitchcock in demanding radical changes in the Glass-Owen measure, had a long conference today with the President and Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury and he seemed to be wavering in his earlier views in favor of the Vanderlip plan.

To Raise the Wall Street Cry.

Advisers of the Administration acknowledged that the submitting of the Vanderlip scheme and the favorable impression that it has created had brought a real crisis to the Administration so far as its plans for legislation at this session are concerned. Friends of the President, including Chairman Glass, insisted that the Vanderlip proposal was merely a clever move on the part of the New York banker and his friends to confuse the situation and to prevent action at this session.

It was clear tonight that the Administration intends to raise the cry of "Wall Street" against the Vanderlip plan and to attempt to drive the Democrats who favor the plan through holding this issue before the country. The prediction is being made, however, that the Administration will make slow progress along this line, for they will be obliged to combat the fact that the central bank idea as presented by Mr. Vanderlip has for some time been supported by well known Republican Progressives, such as Senators Eustace of Massachusetts and Cullum of Iowa, and by Senator O'Gorman of New York.

The President held a long conference today with Senator Keen, the majority leader of the Senate, and with Mr. Stimson of Massachusetts. As a result of this conference it became known that Democratic leaders in the Senate and the President are inclined now to resort to the party caucus to decide the Administration strategy.

The decision that has been reached by the Vanderlip plan will be seized upon as the pretext for diverting the currency legislation of the non-partisan character of the Glass-Owen measure to the party whip undoubtedly will be effected.

White House Statement.

Secretary to the President Joseph P. Murray issued this statement after the White House this evening:

When inquiries were made at the White House as to what the President's attitude was toward the proposals made by Mr. Vanderlip of the National City Bank to the Currency Committee of the Senate it was stated with the expected emphasis that of course the President would not recede in any respect from the position he had already so clearly taken in which the whole country understands.

He has warmly and unqualifiedly indicated that the main features of the Glass-Owen bill are in line with the plan proposed for in that bill as excellently suited to the existing conditions of the business of the country and in every essential particular sound and calculated to render the business men of the country a great and immediate service and he believes that the early enactment of the bill into law is expected and demanded by the most thoughtful interests.

The evidence which have reached him of the support of the country are unmistakable and overwhelming.

Representative Carter Glass of Virginia, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, made the statement today that if the Senate adopted the Vanderlip plan either in substance or form it would mean the failure of the pending legislation.

"This is a scheme to defeat banking and currency reform," said Mr. Glass. "That is perfectly clear to me, as it must be to other friends of the bill that passed the House."

Mr. Glass broadly intimated that the National City Bank, finding it impossible to defeat the Administration by direct means, seeks to do so by indirect action through the medium of the plan outlined to the Senate committee by Mr. Vanderlip.

Mr. Glass charged that Mr. Vanderlip has changed front on the banking and currency question. He said that last July he received a letter from Mr. Vanderlip in which the latter discussed the House bill at length, setting forth his views on certain fundamentals in direct opposition to the position assumed in his testimony before the Senate committee yesterday.

For example, Mr. Glass, "Mr. Vanderlip wrote that he was opposed to the adoption of a uniform rate of discount, characterizing it as 'unsound banking.' If it was unsound banking in July it is not unsound banking in October." Yet in his plan he prescribes a uniform rate of discount. In July Mr. Vanderlip wrote disapproving of fixed terms for members of the Federal reserve board taking the position that the board should be made up at all times of persons familiar with the banking conditions and that changes in the board should be made frequently. Yet in his plan he proposes that the members of the central bank shall each serve for a period of fifteen years. In other ways Mr. Vanderlip's plan of today is inconsistent with the views he expressed on the subject when he wrote me in July.

Declaring that in his opinion the adoption of the Vanderlip plan would mean the end of banking and currency legislation, Mr. Glass insisted that the scheme was just as obvious to the business platform as the Aldrich plan, which was denounced by name.

Triumph of High Pressure System at Canal Street Fire



Journal of Commerce and confidential adviser of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, spent the afternoon before the Senate Currency Committee, most of the time engaged in a defense of the Glass-Owen bill in its present form.

Questions were first asked by Representative Glass, co-sponsor of the bill, and then by the committee members, and they developed in the course of the examination of the bill the principal points of attack which the Senate committee engaged with yesterday.

The principal point of attack in which the Senate committee engaged was the proposed system of twelve regional banks. They managed to win from Prof. Willis the expression that the centralization idea possessed certain elements of virtue, but the witness preferred to take the position that the United States, by reason of its vast territorial extent presented a different problem from that of European nations.

The witness said he did not believe the obligation placed on the United States Government under the terms of the Glass-Owen bill, that it guarantee the notes of the Federal reserve banks, was proper. He thought such a guarantee was wholly outside the province of the Government.

Mr. Willis defended the 33 1-3 per cent. reserve provision of the Glass-Owen bill in its present form as a good minimum, but that banks generally would keep normally far larger percentages of reserves. According to the witness there were only two serious defects in the Glass-Owen bill as it passed the House. He believed the provision for admission of state banks to the new Federal system should be hedged with safeguards for the national banks, which would assure that they should not be at a disadvantage with their fellows and which would neutralize the tendency of national banks to reorganize under State charters later to come into the system with advantages over their fellow national banks.

The other serious defect was the presence of the savings bank provision. Mr. Willis thought this provision should be stricken from the bill.

MITCHEL TO PASS ON

WOMEN IN TROUSERS

Must Say if They May Board Incoming Ships When Properly Dressed.

John Purroy Mitchell must now decide whether he will permit women wearing trousers to board revenue cutters and incoming ships. The Women's Political Union yesterday made public a letter from him in which he explains that revenue cutters are not issued to women because of the danger of accidents, for which their lines may be held responsible. He explains that the swaying of the vessels make it difficult for a woman in skirts to climb the ladder. He adds that he will have the matter investigated by an expert.

Mrs. Nora Blatch de Forrest yesterday replied to Mr. Mitchell that the union did not intend to allow the matter to drop, since it was of vital interest to news-women, who found their first refusal at his office.

"If you had said that you would issue permits only to persons who were sensibly dressed for boarding ships," she says, "we would have felt that you were absolutely justified in refusing a permit to a woman in a long skirt or a hobble skirt; but to say that a woman, no matter how sensibly she is dressed for the occasion, should receive no permit is to my mind a distinct sex discrimination."

"Knickerbockers covered by a long coat or a buttoned skirt like that worn for horseback riding or shooting would be proper for ship boarding," said Mrs. de Forrest. "Women in certain lines of work will undoubtedly come to wearing such costumes soon. When I consider the difference between the skirts of to-day and those of ten years ago I feel that the knickerbocker working costume will come soon. We dress properly for pleasure, why not for work?"

Chicago Railways Heads Win.

Chicago, Oct. 24.—The management was victorious at the annual meeting of the Chicago Railways Company today and the board of directors headed by Henry A. Blair was returned to office for another year.

Senators Hear Editorial Adviser of House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Editor Willis, of the New York, editor of the New York

VANDERLIP'S PLAN IDEAL, SAY BANKERS

His Suggestions if Adopted
Would Prevent Panics,
They Assert.

BOND PROVISION PRAISED

John H. Rhoades Asks Wilson

to Indorse Central

Bank Idea.

Presidents of national banks and trust companies approved yesterday the suggestions made to the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency on Thursday by Frank A. Vanderlip. Several of them said that if the plan proposed by Mr. Vanderlip were put into operation the country would have a banking system which would be "ideal" and which would prevent unnecessary panics. All admitted that it was a great improvement on the Glass-Owen bill.

Alexander J. Hemphill, president of the Guaranty Trust Company, said:

"The plan proposed by Mr. Vanderlip would put the currency system of the country on a sound scientific basis. In my mind it would prevent depressions and undue expansions. It would permit the mobilization of reserves, which would be a great factor and one that would prevent panics. At the same time it would afford the country an acceptance market for rediscounting, which we have always sorely needed. The provision to retire the United States Government 2s is a good one, for the time is past when the 2 per cent. government bond can be kept at par without resorting to artificial means, as we have been doing."

A. Barton Hepburn, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank, said:

"I have only glanced over the plan as yet, but I will say that it possesses merit. Mr. Vanderlip outlined that the work of the Clearing House currency committee, of which he was a member, in going over the provisions of the Glass-Owen bill was to a certain extent founded on account of the many changes being made in the bill."

William A. Nash, chairman of the board of directors of the Corn Exchange Bank, said:

"Mr. Vanderlip's plan is a great improvement over the Glass-Owen bill. Taking the plan proposed by Mr. Vanderlip as a whole, all the provisions of it are better."

John H. Rhoades of Rhoades & Co., bankers, has telegraphed President Wilson the following message in indorsement of the Vanderlip currency plan:

"I earnestly hope that the Administration will unanimously indorse Mr. Vanderlip's proposal for a central bank. It lies the true solution of our banking and currency problem. Party pledges should be kept, but the plank in the Democratic platform opposing a central bank was placed there to support the views of those who feared so-called 'money trust' control."

"With Presidential appointees in control for at least a fourteen year service, the danger to all intents and purposes is eliminated; hence we have no further need for a plank that has always marred an otherwise well constructed platform. If we adopt Mr. Vanderlip's proposal by life appointments, with an age limit for eligibility as well as expiration of service, we would wholly eliminate any possibility of political influence and money trust control, and would put the court of finance in its proper place, on a plane with the Supreme Court."

WANT PURE SUBWAY AIR.

Broadway Association Committee to Confer With P. S. Board.

The Broadway Association at a public meeting at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday appointed a committee of seven "to take measures to procure the best possible ventilating system for the Broadway subway."

This action followed a general discussion of the present ventilating of the subway by means of sidewalk gratings, which was condemned as inefficient and injurious.

Those appointed on the committee to confer with the Public Service Commission were William D. Washington, E. A. Muschenheim, R. P. Bolton, George T. Mortimer, Allen Robinson, Henry G. Opdyke and J. De M. Thompson, president of the association.

SIX, TRAPPED BY FIRE, ARE BURNED TO DEATH

Continued from First Page.

Lindhe, the proprietor, was at work in the factory when the explosion occurred, and made his way to a fire escape in the rear, the Elizabeth street station later, where he went to try to identify the bodies of those killed, said:

"There were two explosions, which jarred the building like an earthquake. They were not more than fifteen seconds apart. I was standing in the factory on the Canal street side with William McArthur, a workman. A 1,000 pound press, with a base of four feet square, was toppled on its side by the crash. It nearly crushed McArthur."

"He made a dive for the front escape and got out by dropping to the balcony on the floor below. I made a rush for the rear of the factory, stumbling over machinery as I went. I could hear the screams of the men and women who were trapped in the office of the shop a few feet away. It was awful. I finally managed to reach the rear fire escape and got out after dragging out a boy who was nearly insensible from fright and smoke."

Mr. Lindhe then went up to the morgue, where he identified the body of the man as that of Charles R. Hoffman of 214 West 119th street, his general manager.

One Girl Held Back.

Two girls were taken from the second floor of 212 Canal street by Charles Lentino of 111 Baxter street, who had a carriage held for saving lives at a fire, and Policeman John Edgerly of the Mulberry street station. They went up through the tenement at 214 Canal street and broke in a door so that they could reach the fire escape running across the front of the building. From that vantage point they helped over two girls and tried to get another who was held back by two men inside. Then the flames drove them back.

The fire was one of the most spectacular in years. Great clouds of smoke that rolled up from it and over that part of the city gave Chief Martin another chance to add to his cognomen of "Smoky Joe."

The explosions were heard as far north as Police Commissioner and Commissioner Waldo, with Deputy Commissioner Dillon and Mr. Waldo's secretary, Winfield Sheehan, hurried down to Harry Howard Square, as that portion of Canal street is called, named after the old chief of the Volunteer Fire Department of many years ago.

After Battalion Chief Crowley arrived on the fire scene he at once sent in a second and Chief Martin sent in a third. Ten two inch streams from deck pipes and a water tower poured 22,000 gallons of water a minute into the building, causing steamship smoke to billow from the lower floors and belching torrents that ran down Canal street in a little river. During the first part of the fire these streams were coated with a film of oil, showing that much inflammable stuff was loose in the building.

For two hours, or until just before 5 o'clock, this torrent of water seemed to make no impression on the blaze, and the smoke rolled forth as sullenly as at first. Firemen went up on the roofs behind the burning buildings and shot streams of water from there. Time and again a little company of helmeted men worked their way up the fire escape on the Mulberry street side trying to get a hose to bear from there and each time were beaten back. Chief Martin put a stop to this finally, telling them that the building was old and weak and that the attempt was too dangerous.

Commissioner Johnson looked on at the work of his men with evident pleasure.

"This is the greatest demonstration of modern fire fighting that has been seen in this city," he said. "Not a steam engine going and these high pressure hydrants are doing the work of twice the number of engines."

"Look at that standard over there with

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RUGS AND ALL FLOOR COVERINGS
Our processes prolong the life of Rugs, Carpets, Draperies, etc. Cleanse them thoroughly, restore their colors, render them moth-proof.

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Mr. Topakyan actually paid for these rugs, \$57,000, as his books will show.

We shall offer them for sale for \$45,000, beginning today, with a day of inspection.

With the Topakyan rugs, we shall also offer from other importers four other lots, conservatively valued at \$250,000, to be sold at prices totaling only \$175,000.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth

JURY GIVES \$35,000 TO JILTED TEACHER

Biggest Breach of Promise
Award Ever Made in a
New York Court.

A verdict of \$35,000 was returned yesterday afternoon by the jury before Supreme Court Justice Hooker in the \$150,000 breach of promise suit brought by Miss Mary I. McIntire, a school teacher, 40 years of age, against William Hughes, the sixty-five-year-old retired paper box manufacturer.

The verdict is the largest ever given by a New York jury in a breach of promise case. The jury deliberated an hour and twenty minutes, the delay being occasioned by the desire of some of the jurors to award more than \$50,000.

When the suit was resumed yesterday three of the four daughters of Mr. Hughes, who have been with him in court every day, were called to the stand and agreed that they knew nothing about their father's engagement for months after he had made it and only a few weeks before the wedding was to occur. One daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth McAndrews, testified that when she heard of it she said it was a "big joke."

In summing up for the defense Lawyer Melchior referred to his client constantly as a "silly old man." He said that Miss McIntire's suggestion in a letter, "Let's slip away by ourselves and start a new order of life," showed that she was trying to inveigle him into a marriage. He said that Hughes fully intended to marry Miss McIntire until she demanded that he put his daughters out of his house at 153 Lincoln road.

Flatbush, and turn it over to her. When Justice Hooker charged the jury he pointed out that the case differed from the usual breach of promise suit, in that the defendant didn't deny the promise to marry. He said that the evidence showed no good reason for the defendant's act in breaking off his engagement, and the only question to be considered was the amount of damages to be awarded to the plaintiff.

"The plaintiff was a lady in all respects," said the court. "She was a high class lady, of culture and refinement. It was her first love affair. The defendant is a successful business man. His family is high class."

The court told the jury to consider the mental anguish suffered by the plaintiff and the fact that she gave up employment paying her \$2,500 a year to marry Hughes. He referred also to Hughes' abrupt manner of breaking off the engagement by phoning "It's all off."

VON POST LEAVES \$2,000,000.

Bulk of Estate Goes to 10 Nieces, 9 Nephews, and Their Children.

Public bequests aggregating \$170,000 are left in the will of Herman Caspar von Post, which was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday.

Mr. von Post, who was senior member of the firm of Oelrichs & Co., steamship agents, died October 10 at 32 West Fifty-seventh street. His estate is estimated at \$2,000,000.

The public bequests are: Church of the Holy Communion and St. Luke's Hospital, \$50,000 each; Sheltering Arms, \$20,000; New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Charitable Organization Society, American Geographical Society, Society of St. John and House of Rest for Consumptives, \$10,000 each.

Mr. von Post's cousins, Louise and Emily M. Purnett of Baltimore, got \$200,000 each. He left bequests to his wife's nephews and remembered his servants.

The residue is divided between ten nieces, nine nephews, five grandnieces and nine grandnephews. Most of the residuary legatees live in Germany.

Time Tables--Are Unnecessary

when going to Philadelphia via the New Jersey Central, on which road "Your watch is your time table," as trains leave Every hour on the hour.

Trains leave from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. on the hour and at midnight with sleepers from liberty Street. Ten minutes of the hour from West 23rd Street. Superior dining service at dining hours.

